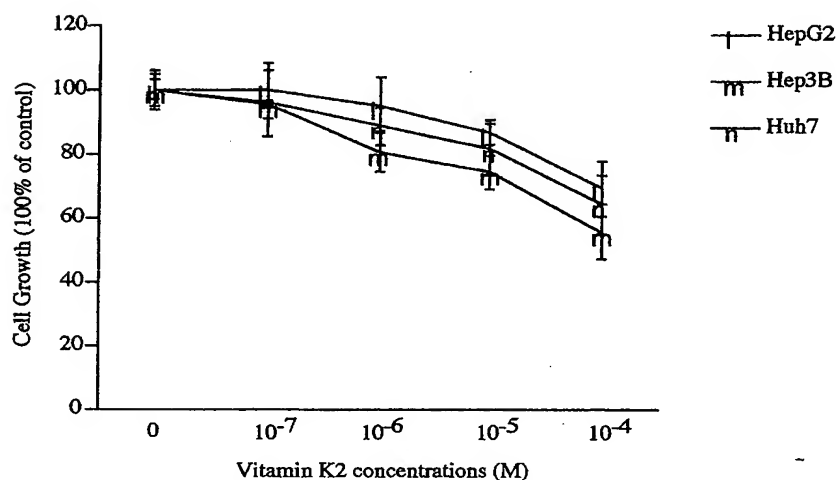


FIG. 1(a)

## Effect of Vitamin K2 (48 h) on the proliferation of HCC cells



## Effect of Vitamin K2 on the expression of the cyclin dependent kinase (Cdk) inhibitors (p27, p21, p16)

FIG. 1(b)

RT-PCR

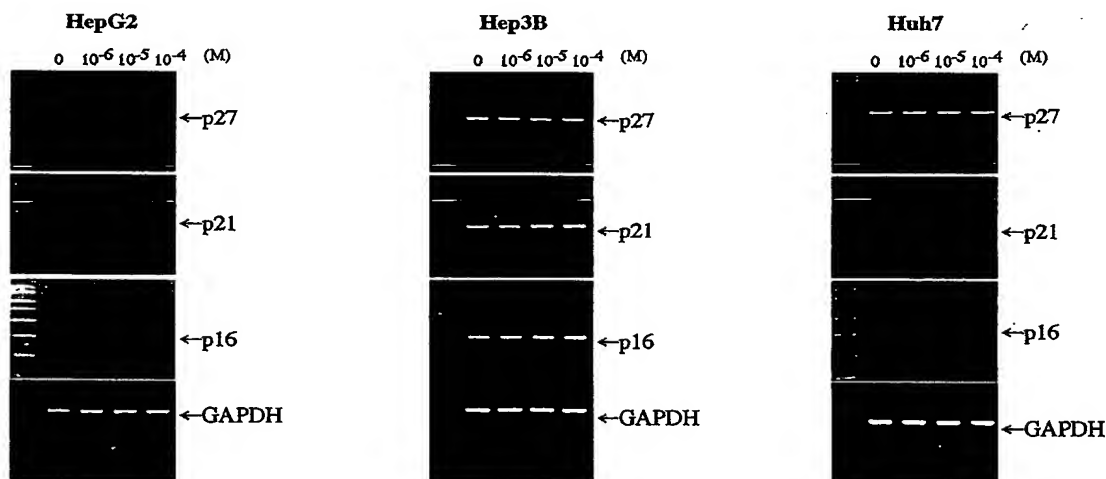


FIG. 1(c)

Western blot

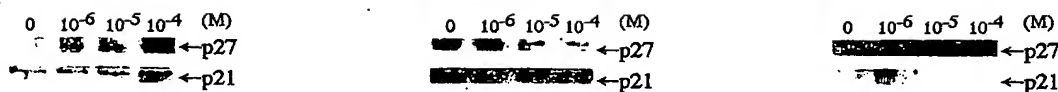


FIG. 2

Vitamin K2 inhibited HCC cells proliferation through G1 arrest

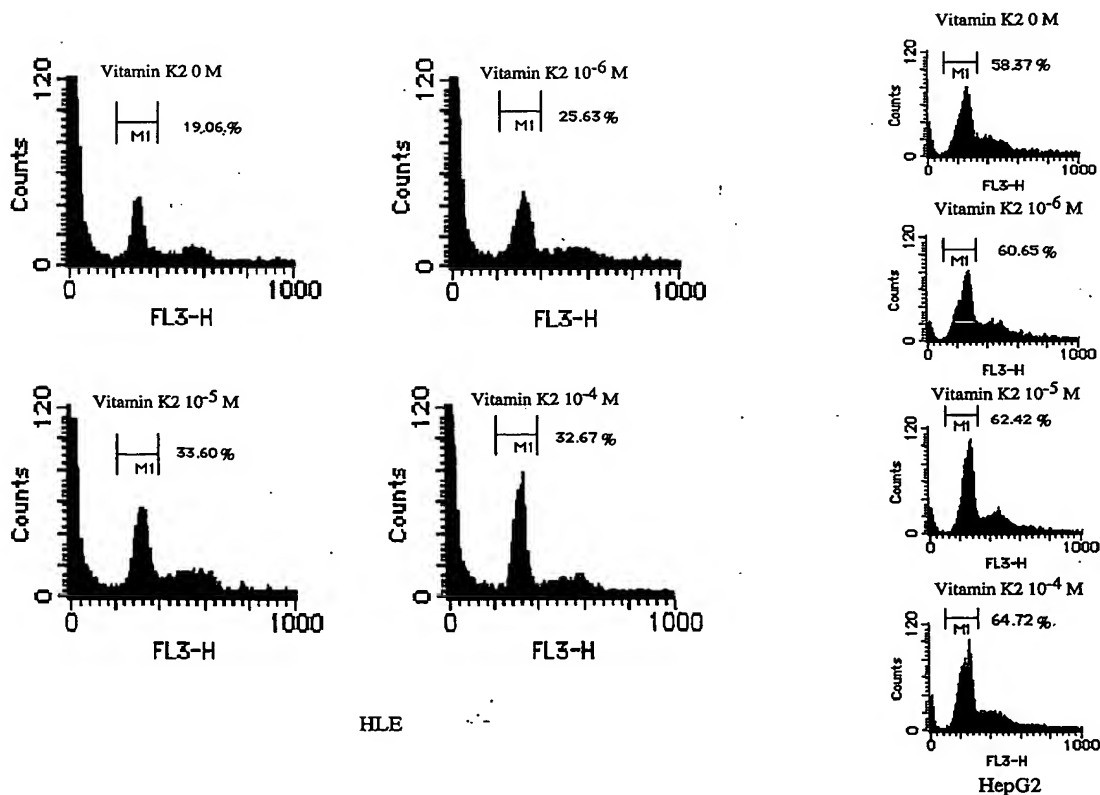
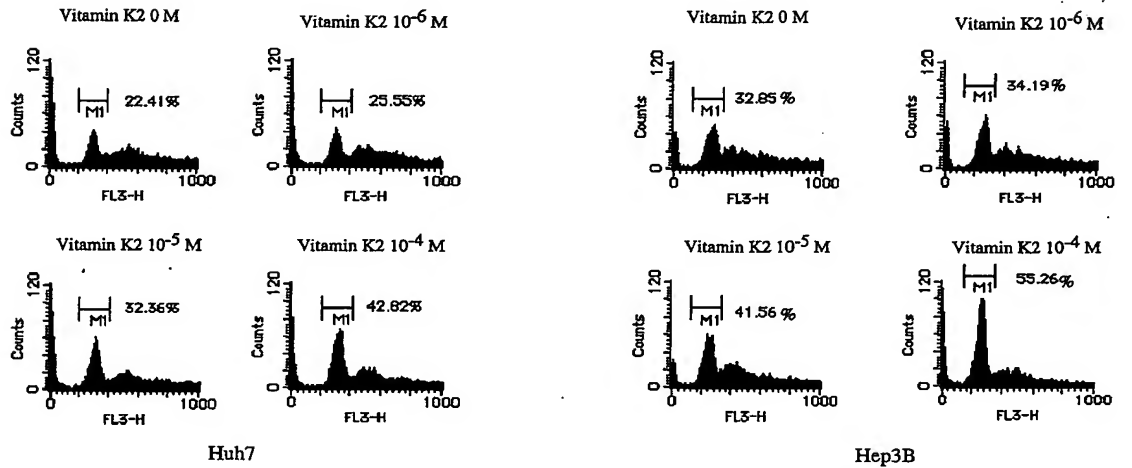


FIG. 3

Vitamin K<sub>2</sub> dose-dependently inhibit the invasiveness of HepG2 cells

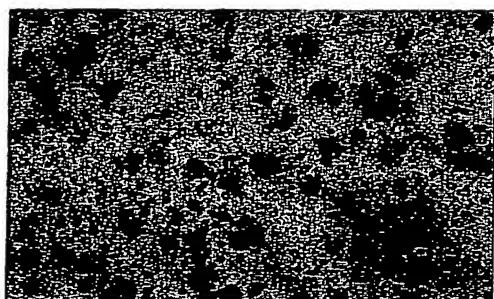
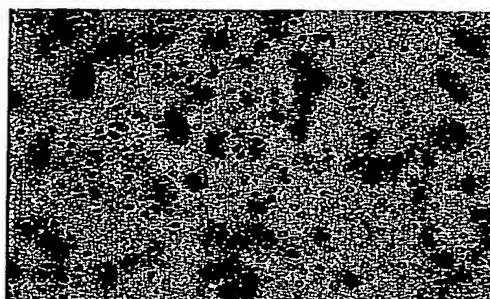
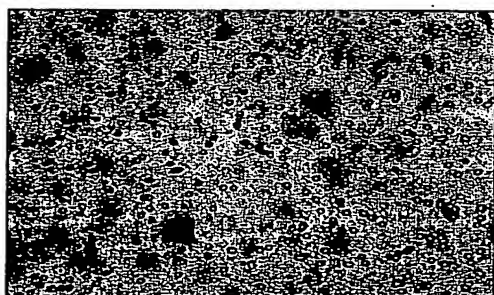
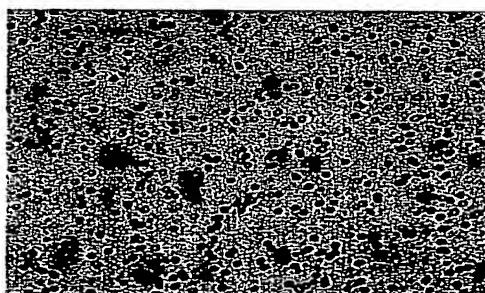
Vitamin K<sub>2</sub> 0 MVitamin K<sub>2</sub> 10<sup>-6</sup> MVitamin K<sub>2</sub> 10<sup>-5</sup> MVitamin K<sub>2</sub> 10<sup>-4</sup> M

FIG. 4

**Effect of Vitamin K2 on the mRNA expression of some invasion-related fact**

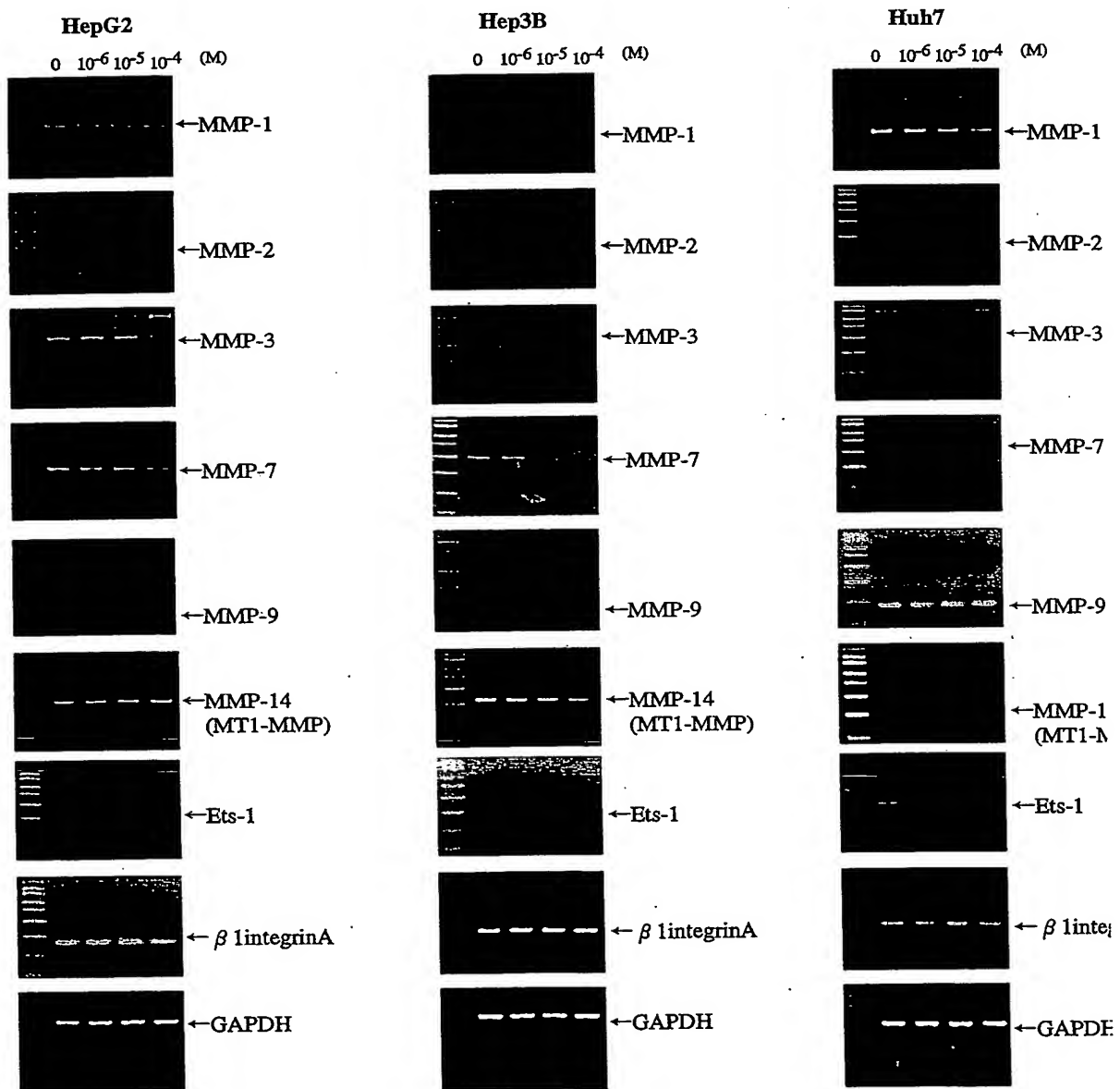


FIG. 5

Vitamin K2 inhibit the expression of MMP-1 and MMP-3 protein in hepatoma cells

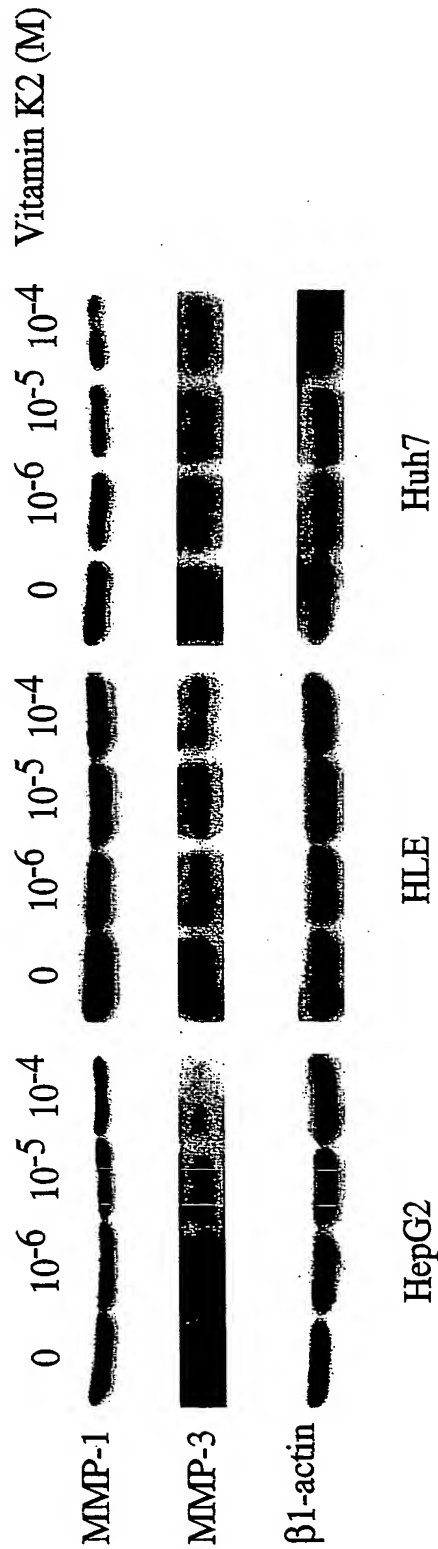


FIG. 6

Effect of Vitamin K2 on AP-1 transcriptional factor by Gel Shift

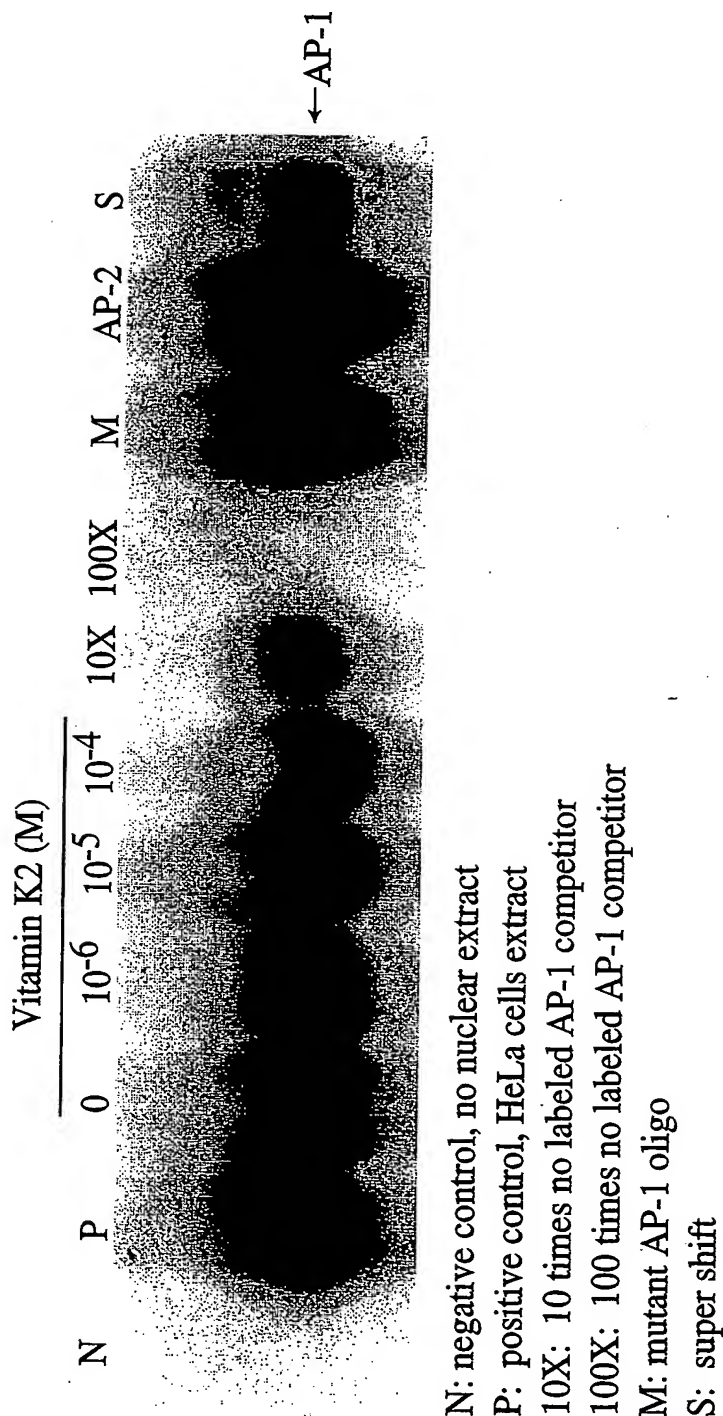


FIG. 7

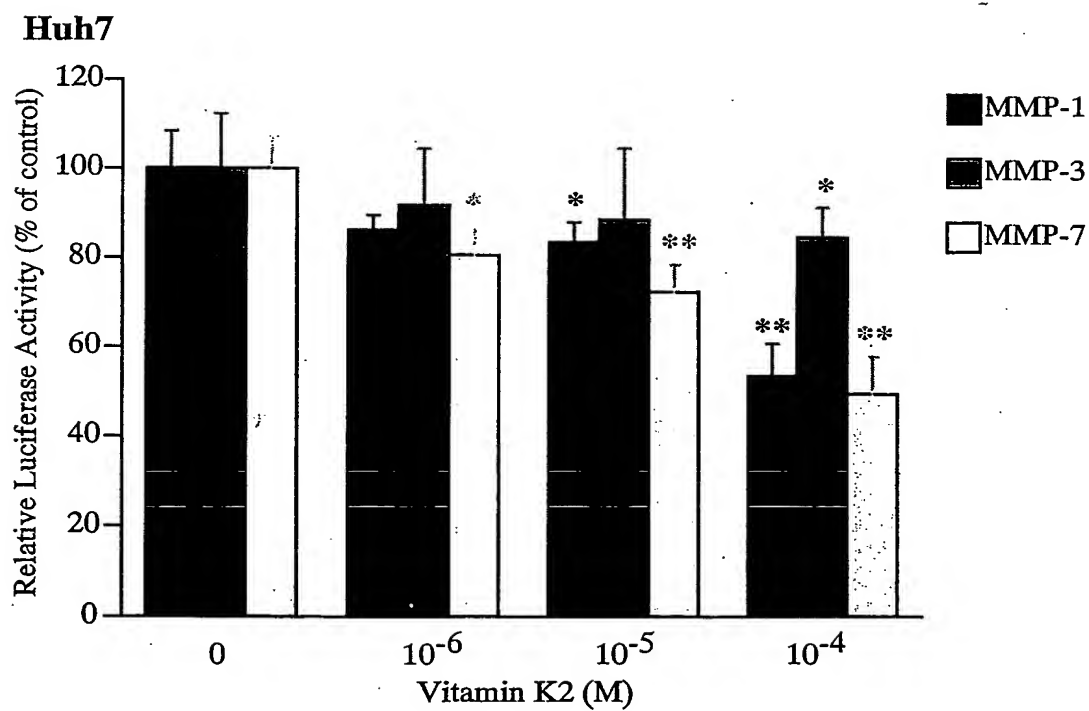
**Vitamin K2 inhibit MMP promoter activity in HCC cells**

FIG. 8

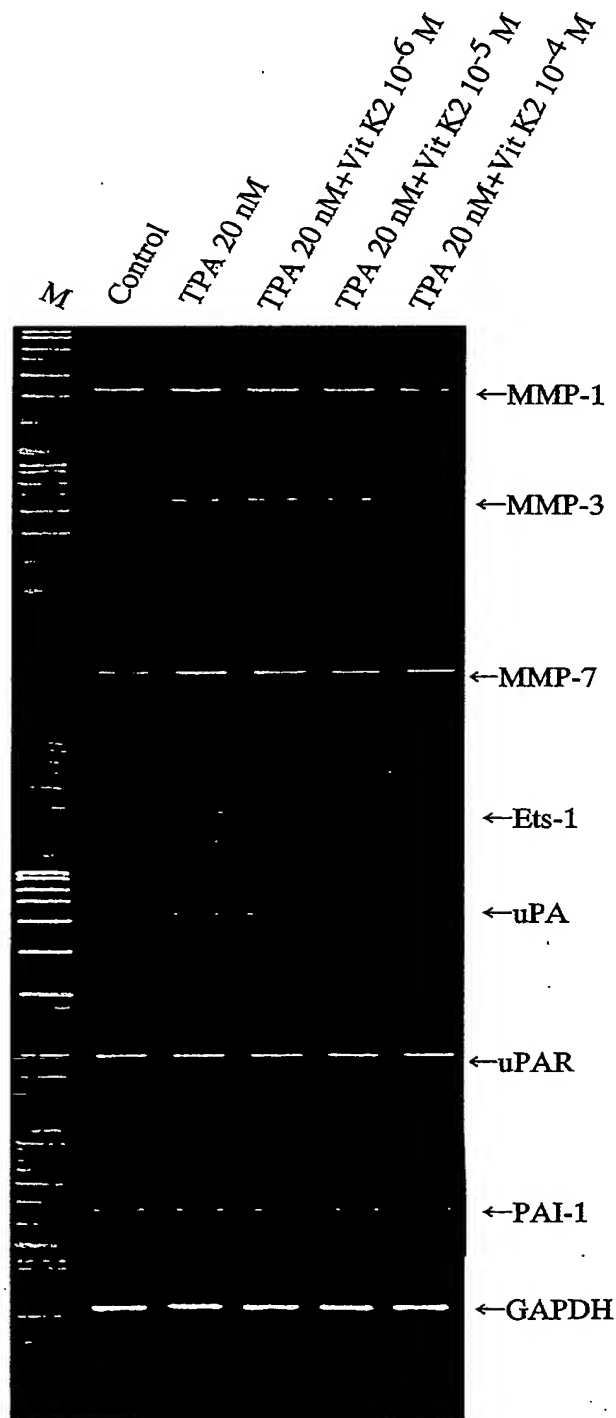
**Vitamin K2 inhibits TPA induced invasion-related gene expression in HepG2 cells**



FIG. 9

Vitamin K2 inhibits TPA-induced MMP expression in HepG2 cells

